OMAHA WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1889.

IRISH MEMBERS VINDICATED.

Pigott Confesses the Parnell Letters Were Forgeries.

HE DID THE WORK HIMSELF.

After Telling the Truth He Disappears to Prevent Being Arrested on a Warrant Sworn out

Against Him.

The London Times Knocked Out Loxnov, Feb. 26,-The Parnell commission resumed its sitting this morning. After the opening of court Russell arose and stated that Saturday Richard Pigott went to the residence of Henry Labouchere and signed a confession stating that the letters upon which the Times based its charges against the Irish members of the house of commons were for geries, Sir Charles Russell applied a warrant for the arrest of Pigott. Presiding Justice Hannen said a warrant would be ready in an hour. Attorney General Webster for the Times said no other witness was ready and that he would have to consider what course to pursue. He would also have to decide whether or not he would resume any part of the case.

When Pigott was called to again take the stand he did not appear. After the court had waited some time, counsel for the Times stated to the judge that Pigott had left the hotel at which he was stopping and that counsel were ignorant of his whereabouts. This caused a sensation in the court room. The court took a recess of half an hour, at the expiration of which time, if Pigott, does not appear, his papers at the hotel will probably be seized. Attorney General Webster said that yesterday morning Shannon, the Dublin solicitor who is assisting the Times, received a letter from Pigott, and he would call Shannon to prove it.

Sir Charles Russell said he regretted that he had not heard of the letter earlier. He desired to put in evidence a letter from Egan to Labouchere.
Attorney General Webster objected to the

introduction of the letter.
Russell said that owing to the attorney general's objection he would not read the let-ter, but as the letter with other documents bore upon Pigott's disappearance, he claimed that in the interest of justice he should make the statement. Justice Hannen said that evidence must be

called in support of the statement.
Sir Charles acquesced in the decision. He added that the letters and documents showed the means by which he had fixed upon Pigott as the forger. Pigott confossed to Lewis, Parnell's solicitor, that he was the forger. Labouchere and Parnell, who were present when this confession was made, would corroborate this statement. Saturday Pigott, without invitation, called upon La-bouchere and stated that he desired to make a confession. Labouchere declined to listen to him unless witnesses were present, whereupon George Augustus Sala was summoned, and Pigott made the confession referred to at the opening of court. Russell said that whatever course was adopted by Attorney General Webster, he should pursue his own course, and should insist that the whole matter be investigated because it was deliberately charged that behind Pigott and Houston there had been a foul conspiracy. He asked that the court impound the documents which arrived at Anderton's addressed to Pigott in care of Houston. Sir Charles added that care of Houston. Sir Charles added that Pigott had made his escape aided by a body guard consisting of Irish constables and two Scotland Yard detectives. Labouchere, Sir Charles said, had received

a letter from Egan in July, 1888, in conse quence of which a number of documents were handed to Labouchere. Sir Charles asked permission to call witnesses to testify to the information which the court ought to

Russell further said that Pigott, in the presence of George Augustus Sala, signed a confession that the documents he had produced were forgeries and that he was the forger. This confession was sent to Lewis, who yesterday returned it to Pigott, saying Parcell refused to have anything to do with it.

Shannon was then called as a witness. He testified that Sunday night Pigott gave him a written statement denying the statement made to Labouchere that he forged all the letters. Pigott said he believed the first batch were genuine. In the second batch two of Parnell's letters were forged by himself and Casey. The third batch, consisting of letters from Davitt and O'Kelly. were also forged by himself and Casey. Pigott added in his statement that having now stated the truth and confessed before the world, the Times should deal leniently

Pigott said that when making the statement to Labouchere he was afraid of prosecution for forgery. Labouchere promised that he would not be prosecuted if he made the statement. He also said that aithough he would not give me £2,000, he pledged his word of honor that the Parnellites would give Pigott's children £2,000, and promised to see it expended for their benefit. Pigott added that he had been in difficulties and great distress for the last twenty years, and to support himself and family he had been guilty of many acts that were most disgraceful.

Upon cross-examination Shannon said he had taken no steps to prevent Pigott from bolting. He expected him to appear in

Pirott in his confession to Labouchere Saturday, said that he forged all the letters secured by the Times which purported to be written by Egan, Parnell, Davitt and O'Kelly. He also admitted he had been guitty of perjury in his evidence given before the

Russell demanded that the court summon Pigott, that they might explain how he succeeded in getting away.

Houston testified that Pigott had not taken his luggage with him. He produced letters left for Pigott at Anderson's, but they contained nothing of importance.

Soumes was called, and produced a letter

from Pigott in which he said that, according to agreement, his name was to be concealed, and that if called to testify he would refuse, as he was sure his testimony would be dis-credited on cross-examination. [Laughter.] He wanted to make an affidavit and leave the wanted to make an affidavit and leave the country. Soames replied that the agreement of secresy had been removed by Pigott's visits to Labouchere, and he must make full disclosures. The Times would see him unharmed if he made his case good. Pigott repired that he had not agreed to testify, and if he did his opponents would bring evidence to neutralize his testimony and endanger his life. He declared

neats would bring evidence to neutralize his testimony and endanger his life. He declared Houston responsible for his (Pigott's) negotiations with Labouchere.

Soames testified that he did not tell counsel that Pigott was the courier of the letters before the commission had been appointed, though he had, no doubt, told-Walter where they came from

they came from.
Shannon saw Pigott at noon yesterday. Shannor saw Pigott at noon yesterday.

Pigott wrote on Saturday asking for money, but witness did not send him any. When witness had concluded his testimony Sir Charles stated that he would prove by a Glasgow agent that Pigott had committed a series of forgeries. The court, however, would not allow the evidence to be presented. At the request of Attorney General Webster, adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

At the request of Attorney General Webster, adjournment was taken until to-morrow. When he promised to announce the course to be pursued by the Times.

Pref. Maguire, Houston's colleague, who had been sammoned to testify for the Times before the Parnell commission, died suddenly in London to-day. It is reported that he had a stroke of apoplexy upon hearing that Pigott had fled.

The constables who protected Pigott at the

The constables who protected Pigott at the hotel say that they last saw him yesterday afternoon. Before the commission adjourned Sir Coarles Russell intimated that however Parnell, that gentleman intended to apply for a warrant for the arrest of Pigott for

perjury. Great excitement prevailed in the

Soames, solicitor for the Times, emphatically denies doing anything directly or indirectly to assist Pigott to make his escape.

The magistrate in the Bow street Police court, at the instance of Parnell and Lewis, court, at the instance of Parnell and Lewis, this afternoon issued a warrant for the arrest of Pigott on the charge of perjury and forgery, but up to 10 o'clock to-night the police had not yet found any trace of him. The latter had posted to his house-keeper in Dublin a blank check with which to obtain a balance at his banker's.

to obtain a balance at his banker's.

Pirott has four sons, the youngest of whom is six years of age. His wife died eighteen months ago. It is surmised that the black box mentioned in Pigott's telegram to his house-keeper contained his correspondence with Houston, which, it is reported, Pigott told Labouchere on Saturday he had preserved. It is believed that Pigott has dismissed himself and either fied to Antwern or uised himself and either fled to Antwerp or Kotterdam.

Prof. Maguire's death appears to be somewhat of a mystery. His illness was marked by vomiting blood and other peculiar symptoms. The physician who attended him has not yet given a death certificate. The police are inquiring into the case.

Spreading the Good News. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.] - Patrick Egan received

he following cablegrams to-day: LONDON, Feb. 26. - To Patrick Egan: Dirty Dick's sworn confession was read in open court this morning by Sir Charles Russell and created a great sensation. Congratulations.

Charles S. Parnell.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—To Patrick Egant
Pigott has confessed and skipped out. The general belief is that the Times and govern-ment have helped him to escape. MICHAEL DAVITT.

Chicago, Feb. 26. - The following was received here this morning: "London, Feb. 26, 1889.—Alexander Sullivan Chicago: Pigott has bolted. It is the general belief here that the Times and the government have paid him to clear out. DAVITE."

FLEEING PIGOTT.

Supposed to Be Hiding His Shame in Switzerland.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Feb. 26 - | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Twenty or thirty of Pigott's acquaintances were at Gare du Nord when the train from London arrived. Of course there was no sign of Pi-

gott. "What do you think has become of him?" was asked of a person who formerly knew Pigott.

"Pigott has gone to Louisanne in Switzerland," was the reply,

"What makes you think so?" "Because he likes peace, and because he is perfectly at home there. He used to go there very often."

The Herald correspondents at Calais and Dover telegraphed at 1 o'clock this morning that it might be considered as certain that Pigott had not landed at either Boulogne or

THE KEY TO THE FORGERIES. True Story of How the Conspiracy

was Discovered. LONDON. Feb. 26.-From a gentleman high in authority in the prosecution of the Parnell-Times case, a representative of the Associ ated press to-day heard the true story of how the conspiracy against Parnell was detected, It constitutes one of the most romantic narratives in the history of politics. Without the evidence by which the conspiracy was exploded, the Times would undoubtedly have won its case, notwithstanding the spuriousess of the letters. Up to July of last year Parnell, his counsel and colleagues were wholly at sea, and every effort to discover he forger and get at the bottom of the case had proved futile At this time evidence was sent from the United States by a young Catholic priest, Rev. Father Dorney, of Chi eago, to whom it had been entrusted by Patrick Egan and Alexander Sullivan, its compilers. Its value was inestimable, and and no one was aware of its existence save Egan, Sullivan and Father Dorney, until it

Egan, Sunivan and Father Borney, until it was delivered to Parnell in person.

The discovery that Pigott was the forger was made by Egan in Lincoln, Neb., while Parnell, his detectives and experts, were vainly trying to find a clue in great Britain. Egan was sorely perplexed by the forged let-ters, fac similes of which he got in the Lon-don Times. The signature to those attributed to him was remarkably good. Expressions and odd abbreviations peculiar to him were in the text. He considered everybody possible who could have been the forger, but could not arrive at a conclusion. He remembered that Pigott had been implicated in for geries many years before, but the idea than he might be concerned in these seemed ab In scrutinizing the forged fee similes however, he finally discovered that one signed with his own name was writter avowedly at a certain address in Paria, and the recollection flashed upon him that Pigott was the only man to whom he had ever given Pigott had written him asking for a con idential address to which he might send im portant information, and Egan, concluding to learn what it was, secured this address which proved the key to the forgeries.

Egan, who is methodical in habit, had saved his correspondence for years. He searched his volumes of letters until he found Pigott's. By comparing them with the handwriting on the forged letters be saw he had the forger. He submitted the letters written by Pigott to experts, together with fac similes of the forged letters. They immediately detected characteristic peculi-arities which were confirmed under missiarities which were confirmed under micro-scope. Egan had Pigott's letters and the forgeries photographed and started for Chicago, where he placed all the papers before his friend, Alexander Sullivan, who is also a solicitor. A brief was drawn up by him and Sullivan in the latter's office in Chicago. It related to the chief incidents in Pigott's career, and showed that he had been a forger before. Years before, when Pigott tried to sell the Irishman (newspaper) to Parnell and Egan, to furnished an inventory, apparently authenticated by well known Dublin account-ants, showing the value of the property. Egan proved that the inventory was false,

and that Pigott had forged the accountant's signature to it. Pigott was also caught in another similar transaction. In the office of his paper was a man who contributed to the Boston Pilot under the nom-de-plume of Leo. After his death a relative discovered that Patrick Donohue, then editor of the Pilot, had remitted to Leo a draft which his family never received, and that Pigott had opened the letter, taken the draft intended for Leo, forged his endorsement and drawn the money. Pigott was compelled to disgorge. These facts Egan committed to writing. He had meanwhile ascertained the process by which Pigott made the spurious letters. He found among his papers some letters written by him is which entire sentences appeared that were also in the forged letters. Picott had traced these sentences carefully. Pigott had traced these sentences carefully word for word. Then he interpolated or added other sentences or phrases completely changing the meaning of the whole letter while preserving the integrity of the por-tions. Dates were also changed to make

criminal interpretation applicable to illegal events. Egan also found letters written by Parnell which had been similarly used. Photographs of all these and Phyott's beging and blackmailing letters were enclosed with the originals in a package with a mem-orandum recalling to Paraell all circum-stances attending the writing or reception This was the precious piece of luggage the young priest conveyed to Parnell. Until it came the Times case was as invulnerable as fraudulent. No hint of the contents of the contents of the package ever became public until Parnell himself, in an interview he has with Pirott in the presence of Labouchere and Lewis, asked Pigott certain questions which disclosed to the cul-prit that evidence had been secured against him. Pigott either reported his

fears to the Times or was watched by its detectives and traced into Parnell's presence.
Then he had to partially confess to his employers, and the attorney general and his
colleagues then compelled Le Caron to testify and be as malignant as possible, swearing that Parnell declared he favored an
armed revolution and that Alexander Sullivan got him (Le Caron) into the secret revolutionary organization. This was for the
purpose of breaking the force of Parnell's
information about Pigott's antecedents. But
Pigott had no suspicion of the over-Pigott had no suspicion of the over-whelming completeness of the knowledge conveyed in the package to Parnell and did not realize until he got into Sir Charles Russell's clutches that no columny gould impair the fatal effect upon him and on the Times' case of what Parnell knew. Had Egan not made the discovery, the truth of the letter could only have been denied, but their falsehood could not have been demonstrated. strated. That situation would have been a

fears to the Times or was watched by its de-

party and the indefinite discredit of the lib-erals. Parnell's Libe! Suit. EDINBURG, Feb. 26.—The case of Parnell against Walter, of the London Times, for libel, which was dismissed by a single judge on first hearing on the ground that no arrestments against Walter as an individual would be valid, came up to day before the judges of the first division on a rehearing demanded by Parnell's counsel. The court, by consent, dismissed the action with costs.

Times victory, and a victory for the Times would be the ruin of Parnell, the home rule

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Saunderson Makes Some Brutal Ref-

erences to the Parnellites. LONDON, Feb. 26 .- In the commons this evening Healy asked whether Home Secretary Matthews had ordered the arrest of Pigott, and, if not, why he had allowed Pigott to escape. Matthews replied that a warrant had been issued against Pigott. Healy then asked whether the government had taken measures to prevent Pigott's escape by telegraphing a warning to the police authorities of the various scaport towns of the kingdom. Pigott, he said, was a valuable person. Had any attempts been made to capture him! Matthews admitted that as yet he had taken no steps in the matter. Knowledge of Pigott's disappearance had reached him within the past hour. He promised that the government would do its utmost to capture

the fugitive. Major Saunderson (conservative) resumed debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech. Referring to Morley's remarks list night, he charged that gentleman with ignoring the fact that crime in Ireland has lessened since the enforcement of the crimes act. The freedom of speech which the Parallities wanted was not allowed because nellites wanted was not allowed because they advocated law-breaking, which led to nourder. Parliament had sometimes acceded to the claims of the Parnellites, but the house had seen the unwisdom of it. The ery was now got up to attract the people. [Parnellite shouts of "Pigott," "Pigott." | Well, Pigott had amply qualified himself to be a member of the first home rule ministry. That cry might for a moment be substituted for another, "O'Brien's clothes." [Laughter.] The Irish members ought not to make such asses of themselves, bringing down everlasting ridicule on their country. He could not find a reason why the Parnellites should not be sent to jail, nor why, when once there, they should ever be let out.

Dillon thought that Saunderson's remarks were mere interludes in opera bouffe; stale jokes unworthy the attention of the house. The question of Ireland could not be set aside by jest. He emphatically repudiated as a calumny any suggestion that he or his colleagues worked for an increase of crime. The decrease of crime was not due to the coercion act, but to the enormous concessions made for tenants through the plan of campaign. It was also due to the knowledge of the increased sympathy of the English people. The declarations of the English people. The declarations of Gladstone and his followers had more effect Gladstone and his followers had more effect in stopping crime than all the coercion acts ever passed. Regarding the question of prison garb, they objected to wearing the livery of crime and associating with forgers and thieves. [Shouts of "Here," "Here."] Possibly, judging from recent events, cer-tuin members of the opposition did not entertain the same objection. [Parnellite cheers.] He proceeded to criticise Balfour's statement regarding the treatment of prisoners, contending that there 'were manifest contradictions in the statements, making the whole unworthy of credence.

NOTHING TO DIVULGE. Anarchist Neebe Says He Has No

Tales to Tell. CHICAGO, Feb. 27. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The confession or statement of Anarchist Neebe has been received here. The communication, which was written by Neebe nimself at the penitentiary Sunday afternoon, reached his brother, Louis Neebe, this morning. The confession was made on the intimation of Governor Fifer that such an act on Neebe's part would be a perequisite to considering the application for pardon, which Neebe's friends intend presenting to the governor. The confession itself was kept carefully in Louis Neebe's inside pocket all day, and he would not even hint at its tenor. He was in consultation part of the day with Captain W. P. Black, and in the lat-ter's office he was seen. "I cannot talk about the matter now," said he. "I have rebut it is not yet in a shape to be given to the public." "There's nothing yet to talk of for the public." solid Captain Black. "I know something of it but I can't talk."

Judge Grinnell had not heard that any such confession had arrived. "I have not been approached by any one," said he. "I was asked by a reporter some time since what I would do in case such a confession was made. I replied I could not tell what I might do till I saw the confession. I haven't seen it, and that is the status of the case."

"I haven't seen nor heard of any coufes-sion by Neebe," said Judge Gary, "and I don't believe he'll make any." Just what the onfession may contain was keeping people conjecturing this afternoon. It was rumored that the story would implicate several promi nent citizens who were thought to be far above any connection with the anarchist movement. On the other hand, men who movement. On the other hand, men who ought to know pretty well the extent of Neebe's knowlege said the confession could reveal very little, if anything more than was developed at the anarchist trial.

A special dispatch from Joliet, says: "Neebe has made no confession, for the anarchist try lates there is

simple reason, as he puts it, that there is nothing for him to confess. He sent a long communication to his brother Louis, last night, but it contained nothing new relating to the anarchists. Neebe said that if he vere offered his freedom to-morrow for a confession, he would have to state honestly that there was absolutely nothing he could tell more than is already known. The report that he was preparing a full confess of the formation, workings and plans of the anarchists, for Judge Gary was not true, He bases his claims for executive elemency entirely upon the alleged facts that he never did anything in the way of threatening human life, and that he was not in any way responsible for the Haymarket tragedy.

Windom Gets the Treasury. BALTIMORE, Feb. 26 .- Hon. William Winlom, ex-secretary of the treasury, spent tonight in Baltimore as the guest of John S. Gilman. To-night be was closeted for some flours with Stephen B. Elkins, Henry G. Davis and others. After the conference one of the gentlemen an-nounced to a reporter that Windom had been tendered and had accepted the position of secretary of the treasury in General Harri-son's cabinet. He will go to Washington to-

norrow morning. Died in Florence. [Copyright 1889 by James Gardon Bengett.] FLORENCE, Feb. 26.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Mrs. Catherine Waish, daughter of General Dix, of New York, died here this morning.

THE WOUNDS PROVED FATAL.

Flower the Negro Shot Yesterday at Kearney Dies.

ROBBED AND BRUTALLY BEATEN.

The Superintendent of the Hall County Poor Farm Found in a Cellar With His Leg Broken.

Flower is Dead. KEARWEY, Neb., Feb. 26 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Considerable excitement prevailed on the streets to-day about the shooting wihch took place last evening at Keliey's hotel. The wounded man lay in a stupor all day and died at 5:30 this evening. J. W. Griffith, who did the sheeting, has been in jail all day and refuses to say anything about the metter. He is a clerk in C. E. Hansen's land office, and is a highly re-

pected young man. A post mortem examination will be held to-night, and the inquest to-morrow. It has since transpired that the negro was at one time a member of the Olive gang of horse thieves that infested central Nebraska, and was considered a tough character.

Teachers of the Northwest. Ewing, Neb., Feb. 201 - Special to The Ber. |-The gathering of teachers at this place from Holt and Antelope counties, as well as a few prominent instructors from other parts of the state, the 22d and 23d instants, was a gratifying success. The evening of the 22d Prof. E. M. Thompson, of Independence, Ia., gave a lecture to a full house on the subject "Building." It evinced deep thought and a master mind. The work of Saturday consisted in discussion of various topics relating to the good of the public schools. Superintendent S. A. Boyd, of An-telope county, read an excellent paper, "Can Our Country Schools be Graded!" This was followed by remarks from Superintendent C. A. Manville, of Holt county; also Prof. P. W. Grinstead, principal of the Norfolk public schools. The latter also read a good oa per on "The School, the Home, the Nation." Seventy-five teachers were present, proving that the teachers of northwest Nebraska are alive to all matters pertaining to education. Much credit is due Principal W. R. Jackson in planning the work of this institute and for the able manner in which he and

his earnest corps of teachers are conducting the school here. A High Figure. FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 2k-|Special to THE BEE.]—Suit has been begun in the district court by Miss Minnie Rynold and her sister, Mrs. Frank Hoagland, against the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missourt Valley railroad for \$50,000 damages. These ladies were in a wreck on the Elkhorn road which occurred a short distance east of Fremont on the night of November 4. Their injuries were quite severe, and they have been laid up in consequence of them during the winter. have employed a York attorney to

prosecute their case. Killed by His Brother. Albion, Neb., Feb. 26.-Fred Spiegel, son of Andrew Spiegel of Oakland precinct, this county, was shot and instantly killed by his younger brother. It seems they were out near the barn with an old musket loaded with buckshot, which they thought was unloaded, and the younger brother, aged ten, pointed it at Fred and pulled the trigger, the whole charge taking effect in the left side, killing him instantly. The coroner went out

as it was purely accidental. Confessed to Grand Larceny. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 26 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.] -- Sheriff Wedgwood arrived here last night having in custody William Rutherford, charged with burning a barn and stealing horses belonging to Stephen Jones, of Wood River, an account of which was reported last week. Rutherford worked for Jones last summer under the name of William Hendricks. He pleads guilty to the charge of grand larceny, but denies all knowledge of the barn burning, which probably saved trouble, as the feeling is very bitter, and threats of lynching were

Bedfast For Fifteeu Years. NELIGH, Neb., Feb. 26 .- | Special to THE Bee. |-Christian Jurging, husband of Mrs. Jurging, owner and former proprietress of the Atlantic hotel of this city, died Sunday last, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Jurging had been a sufferer for a number of years and confined to his bed for fifteen years. He had resided in this city since 1880, removing here from Fremont. The funeral service was held at the Episcopai church yesterday,

The Bluehdorn Libel Suits. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb., 26 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The celebrated libel suits of Prof. Bluehdorn were partly settled in the county court to-day, by the discharge of Schafer, one of the defendants, the evisence adduced not being sufficient to prove that he wrote the article that bore his name. The charge against Hentler, the publisher, will be concluded to morrow. The defense is making an effort to prove all the charges published against Bluehdorn.

Brutally Beaten and Robbed.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 26.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A. K. Dunkle, superintendent of the poor farm, was found about 2 o'clock this murning in the old cellar near the Union Pacific track in this city, by the railroad watchman. His left leg was broken in two places, and was bruised and beaten. He said he was attacked by two men who beat and routed him and then threw him into the cellar in an unconscious candition. condition.

Old Settlers Organiza FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 26 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-About sixty of the old settlers of Dodge county met in this city and organized

the Dodge County Old Settlers' association.
A temporary organization was made by the election of W. H. Ely as president, and J. J. Hawthorn as secretary. All persons having come to Nobraska prior to its admission into the union as a state in 1866 are eligible as members. members. Visited Peru. PERU, Neb., Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The committee on universities and normal schools, together with Su-

perintendent Lane and J.W. Lane, members of the normal school beard, visited the institution at this place to any and investigated the work being dome. A reception was given to them this aftermoon. A Depot Blaze. Kearner, Neb., Feb. 26.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Union Pacific depot caught fire this evening from a side lamp which fell down and started a big blaze before it was discovered. By prompt and cool headed work of the night men em-ployed at the depot the fire was put out and the damage was slight.

Horse Thieves Rob Van Wyck NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 26.—[Special to The Sec.]—Thieves stole two fine horses from Van Wyck's Stables last night. Two men were arrested at Syracuse to-day and the horses recovered.

Held Up by Highwaymen. NEBRASEA CITY, Neb., Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to Tue Bea.]—H. Bacheler, Fred

Bostrun and M. Spechart, three citizens, were waylaid last night by highwaymen and obbed at the point of pistols. Robberies of this kind are of almost nightly occurrence. Several young men of this city are suspected of being the robbers.

For Mailing Objectionable Matter. HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 26.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- A young farmer was brought to Hastings this morning under ar rest by United States Marshal Stewart for sending objectionable matter through the mails. Acting under the advice of a banker, the farmer wrote on a postal card to an in plement house holding his note: "Go to h-

Died of Exposure. LOUP CITY, Feb., Feb. 26 .- [Special to THE BEE. |- Captain Hunting, who was so badly frezen, as mentioned in a special to THE BEE February 23, died yesterday morning. His age was seventy-eight. It is rumored that the widow will institute proceedings to col-lect damages from the parties of whom he had purchased whisky.

Board of Trade Organized. SIDNEY, Neb., Feb. 26 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A meeting composed of all the leading business men of the city met in the court house this evening and organized the Sidney board of trade. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed by nearly all present, after which officers were elected.

A Mill Burned. GOTHENBURG, Neb., Feb. 26.-[Special Telogram to THE BEE. 1-At 2 o'clock this morn ing fire was discovered in the engine room of the Gothenburg mill, and in less than two hours it was all in ruins; loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$9,000. The cause of the fire is un-

NOT SINCERE.

The Truce Between Bismarck and

The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Kennedy of Ohio referred to a speech on southern elections made by him in July last, and the reference made to him by Mr. Crisp a few days ago. He proceeded to sharply criticise Mr. Crisp, and said that the people of the United States had been insulted and outraged by the selection for charman of the committee on elections of a Count Von Waldersee. Berlin, Feb. 26 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |- Notwithstanding yesterday evening's dinner of conciliation at which chairman of the committee on elections of Prince Bismarck, under the eye of Emperor man whose election was challenged by every sense of decency and honor. That commit-tee had been appointed for a purpose. With William, hob-nobbed with Count Von Waldersee, a credible report makes the truce beundue haste it had reported the case of John G. Carlisle to the house. The gentleman from Georgia did not treat Carlisle with the same precision and exactness with which he treated the Elliott-Smalls case. The latter tween them of short duration. The restoration of the health of the chancellor has caused the rumors of his retirement to cease. His new courtesies toward Count Von Waidersee do not alter the fact that he is jealous case had been brought into the house eleven case had been brought into the house cleven months after the Carlisle case had been considered. He wished to show that the democratic party never had done, and never would do, justice to the black man. Kennedy then spoke severely of Speaker Carlisle, and said that that gentleman would go out to private life condemned of the count's influence over the emperor. The count enjoys the closest intimacy with, and the highest personal confidence of Emperor William. He is often seen walking with the emperor, and is man would go out to private life condemne constantly consulted both on military quesby political associates and despised by polititions, as chief of staff of army, and on perby political associates and despised by political enemies. He (Kennedy) left him to himself, his country and the people of Kentucky. (Hisses on the democratic side.) Mr. Kennedy also spoke severely of the remarks made by Mr. Crisp concerning himself, and sonal affairs as a friend. The chancellor has the unabated political confidence of the emperor, and no differences of opinion have risen between them threatening a breach, but after speaking in general of southern elec-tion affairs, referred to a recent speech made by Governor Lee. of Virginia, in which that nevertheless the Bismarck circle, reflecting the feeling of their chief, feel that Count gentleman declared that the country wanted a white man's government. He also quoted von Waldersee stands between the chancellor and the emperor. It was not without General Rosser's declaration that a southern gentleman could "whip a Yank" every time, If Lee and Beauregard and Rosser had been trouble that Emperor William obtained the present accord between the chiefs of the diplomatic and army services, and its hung, as they should have been after the war was over, they would not now be teaching rebellion and treason to the young men solidity is in fact doubtful. Among its immediate results will be the sacrifice of of the south. General Bradley Johnson had said that the government was controlled by confederates. Mr. Kennedy thanked God Ho ffiedieger Stoecker to the chancellor's enmity. His dismissal from his court charge is certain to follow an unfavorable sentence that that control was passing away, and that the confederates would be compelled to take by the Prussian oberkirchenrath, because of back scats. He congratulated the country that the other side of the chamber would be free from the dictations to which it had been his want of truth in the case of Pastor Witte. His successor is already named in Pastor Dryander, who has recently been subjected-dictations which had been humiliating not only to the house, but to the entire acting as seelinsorger, or spiritual guide to the empress. In the synod of the Berlin Mr. Crisp of Georgia, spoke severely of Ir. Kennedy's defamatory remarks about strict Dr. Dryander declared in favor of the complete absorption of the social Christ-Mr. Carlisle and himself. He said that the docket framed by the committee for the trial of the Carlisle-Thoebe case had met the approval of every republican member of the committee, ian movement, with which Stoccker is identified, into the normal activities of the church. The retirement of Dr. Stoecker is a republican member of the committee, when Mr. Kennedy assumed that a high pominor but memorable instance of how

tomant governor, stating that with but seventeen of the thirty-six members present. Mr. Kennedy had entertained a motion to the administrative department, the latter turn out four democrats and seat four repub-licans, and refused to permit the democratic forming a board especially constituted. The marriage of Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, to Marie Loisinger gratifies both the emperor and the chancelior. The news did not come as a surprise, it having been known members of the senate upon their return to place on the journal a protest against the in-justice and iniquity of such a ruling. By this circumstance the house could determine what value should be placed on the opinion for a month past through Vienna sources that the prince was paying marked attention to the actress. Care was taken that the afof the gentleman from Ohio on a question of fair should reach Queen Victoria, who abanoned Prince Alexander, when she found Kennedy in severe terms. The latter having also referred incidentally to the manage-ment of the committee on elections under him impervious to family reasons.

Prince Bismarck contrives to make an

enemy disappear. At the coming sitting

of the bundesrath the government will

introduce a bill for an extra credit of 22,000,-

000 marks for the navy. The bill also pro-

vides for the separation of the naval execu-

tive, including the supreme command, from

A DAKOTA TRAGEDY. A Man Shoots His Wife and Blows

His Own Worthless Head Off.

DICKINSON, Dak., Feb. 26.-[Special Tele-

gram to Tue Bee.]-Ond of the most sensational tragedies ever occurring in this section of Dakota took place about 9 o'clock this morning, in which two persons lost their lives and five others narrowly escaped. John Holler, a German, lived with his family, a wife and five children on a claim two miles from here. His wife had been having some trouble and he threatened her life. His wife left him to-day and went to a neighbor's for safety, and in a short time her husband followed her, taking with him a Winchester rifle. After first driving the people from the house where she had taken refuge by threats of murdering them all, he entered the house and dragged his de-fenseless wife from her hiding place and deliberately murdered her by firing two shots, one of which took effect in the left breast and the other in the abdo men. He then went outside and placed the muzzle of the gun against his left temple and fired, blowing the whole top or his head off. It is said that he killed a former wife some years ago in the east, and he was accused of burning house near here three years ago to obtain the insurance. His intention was to cremate his five small children, but fortunately they escaped a horrible death. Before leaving his house to hunt down his wife, he locked the five children in the building and delib-crately set fire to it, as well as to his grain stack, hay and barn, in which he had a lot of farm machinery stored, and the whole is now a-moldering mass of ruins. After he left the burning building the children escaped by breaking a window, climbing out and are now being cared for by friends.

Cleveland's Proclamation. Washington, Feb. 26 .- The president has

ssued the following proclamation: Whereas, public interests require that the senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next, to receive such communications as may be made by the executive; now, therefore, I, Grover Cleve-land, president of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires that the senate of the United States convene on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be to act as members of that body are hereby

Successful Sara. | Copyright 1883 by James Gordon Bennett. | | Nice, Feb. 26.— | New York Herald Cable— | Special to The Ber. | — Sarah Bernhardt losed her series of representations in Nice to-night, with "La Dame Aux Camelias." There was again a crowded house, and with the high prices charged she will not a good sum. Last night she had a very swell audience in Cannes, for "Fedora."

required to take notice.

ASKED TO THE WHITE HOUSE FIFTI ETH CONGRESS. House.

Washington, Feb. 26 .- Very few members were present when the house convened

The bill for opening to settlement a por-

tion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota,

with senate amendments, having been laid

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, and

after the usual dilatory tactics having been

exhausted, Mr. Randall reported the sundry

ivil bill from the committee on appropria

The recommendations of the committee on

appropriations relative to the senate amend-

ments were agreed to. A conference was or

gered and conferees appointed.

No effort was mad to call up the contested election case, and the house went into com-

mittee of the whole on the deficiency appro-

priation bill.

Mr. Sayers of Texas read a letter which
Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania received from
Colonel Lamont, stating that when he ac-

cepted the position of private secretary to the president ne had full knowledge of the pay attaching to it. He preferred not to be the

peneficiarry of retractive legislation, and he

therefore asked the committe to recede from its amendment apprepriating \$5,000 for his

benefit. Mr. Sayers asked leave to strike out the amendment, but Mr. Hayes of lowa

passed, the Lamont amendment being climi-

The conference report on the pension ap

propriation bill was presented and agreed to The house then went into committee of the

lie to accept his statement. Mr. Crisp then referred to the proceedings in the Ohio state senate when Mr. Kennedy presided as lieu-

Mr. Turner of Georgia also attacked Mr

Mr. Turner's chairmanship, Turner referred to the case of Congressman Romeis as an example of whether or not his (Turner's)

administration of the committee had been

After some further discussion the reading

of the bill by sections was entered upon but in a few moments the committee rose

There was a small attendance of members when the house met this evening for further consideration of the Indian appropriation

Mr. Peel offered an amendment appropriat

ing \$1,912,000 for payment to the Seminole band of Indians for land in the Indian Terri-tory ceded by that band to the United States.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- In the senate to

lay the committee on public lands reported

back the senate bill, vetoed by the president,

for the relief of William R. Wheaton and

Charles H. Chamberlain, with a recom

mendation that the bill pass. Mr. Dolph

made an explanation, claiming that the pres-

ident's objections were made under misap-

prehensions. The bill is to reimburse

parties, formerly register and receiver of the

land office in California, for clerk hire paid

by them. The vote resulted, yeas 45, mays 8. Two-thirds having voted in the affirma-

tive, the bill passed,
The resolution offered yesterday by Mr

Subin, calling on the secretary of the interior for a statement of his action toward discon-tinuing certain United States and offices,

The senate then resumed consideration of

the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Stewart off-red an amendment, which

was agreed to, appropriating \$157,500 for the purchase of three ppenmatic dynamite guns, fifteen-inch calibre, with necessary machinery, ammunition and carriages to be

placed and mounted for use on the Pacific

importance were agreed to and the bill then

tion of bills on the calendar unobjected to.

After the disposition of several unimportant measures the senate went into executive

Shot Through the Forehead.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Feb. 21 .- | Special Tele

gram to Tue Ber.]-Jack Cooper was killed

to-day by a man named Westphaul. The

trouble leading to the killing occurred some

days ago, and was renewed when the men

met to-day. Cooper drew his pistol and began firing. Westphani ran over to where his Winchester was laying and returned fire, Cooper, who was behind his horse, stooped to

get a better shot, when Westphaul drew a bead on him and shot him through the forc-

head. About four years ago Cooper killed the foreman of the Pick cattle outht.

A number of other amendments of

The senate then proceeded to con

session and soon adjourned.

to \$75.

coast.

Pending a vote the house adjourned,

and the house took a recess until evening.

concurred in and a conference ordered.

tions with senate amendments.

this morning.

objected.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Invited to Dinner Friday Evening.

before the house, the amendments were non-HARRISON RECEIVES VISITORS.

People Calling From Far and Near to Pay Their Respects-Ambi-

tions Paul Vandervoort Interviewed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BRE, 513 FOURTEENTS STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.

General Harrison has been holding n geueral reception this evening, and nearly all the eaders of the republican party have called From the time of his arrival at 3 o'clock, or thereabouts, he was "closed for repairs," as one might say, for when he went out upon the platform of the car at Baltimore to address his fellow citizens he got a large sized cinder in his eye, and it has been troubling him a good deal ever since. All the family have been digging away at it without success, and if there is no relief in the morning; a doctor is to be called. The family are delighted with the rooms, which were arranged for their reception, and Mrs. Harrison said that she feared she would be sorry to move on next Monday. They were not only newly decorated, but were filled with the most beautiful flowers, Mr. Elliot F. Shepherd, sent a large basket of roses to each of the ladies in the party, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Harrison, jr., and Mrs. Saunders, her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Adams, of Chicago, left a beautiful cluster upon the center table. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Hiscock, Mr. Roselle, the proprietor of the hotel, Congressman Belden and wife, of

An amendment was adopted directing the attorney general report to the Fifty-first congress the legal status of the 2 per cent claims of Illinois and Indiana.

The committee then rose and the bill was passed the Lament areas and the bill was Rochester, and several others remembered them in a similar manner, until the room looked as if it had been adorned for a ball. There were a good many cards piled upon the table, while General Harrison was resting from the journey, but none of them were carried in to him. Sergeant Dinsmore, anold attache of the white house in republican times, and General Arthur's favorite attendant, appeared as if by magic to take charge of things, and seemed to be pleased with his duty. He passed the time of day with callers, and told them all that the general must be excused until evening, but when a large, erect man with snow white beard and hair, wearing a rumpled chinchilla overcoat and a silk hat rubbed the wrong way, made his appearance about haif past 3, he was admitted at once. There had een a little prelude at the desk in the office. The man with the white beard and hair had not learned the ropes, and had gone there first as he would have done had he been seeking an ordinary guest. He drew from his pocket a card case and took out three cards, which he handed to the clerk. On two of them was inscribed the name of Mr. James G. Blaine, on the third was Mrs. James G. Blaine. As he nanded the cards to the clerk, he asked that they be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison. The clerk looked him in the eyes and said: "It is hardly necessary for you to send in your card, senator," "Well," he replied, hesitatingly, with the color mounting to his cheeks, "it is the customary and proper thing." When the bell boy distinctions of the control of the con appeared through the corridor, Mr. Binine stepped back into a dark corner and amused himself looking over the literature on the news stall. A couple of minutes afterwards Mr. Russeti B. Harrison appeared and greet-Mrs. Harrison, and remained with ormer for nearly three quarters of an hour. No other callers were received until about 5:30 o'clock, when Mr. Sloan B. Fassett, the secretary of the national republican commit-tee, was admitted to an interview, and resition of honesty, and the inquiry was nat-ural whether there was anything in his char-acter or past life which would lead the pubmained for half an hour or more.

sett is the next friend and political lieutenant of Mr. Platt, and for that reason the interview may be considered of more than usual Later General Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, was received, and as he came from the parlor of the next president his face showed

signs of weeping. The family sat down to dinner about 6:30 o'clock. It was a very claborote affair, the menu being something better than that served to the ordinary guests of the hotel, and there was a good deal of formality, but only the family appeared at the table. Before the dinner was over General Harrison took his hat and started out with Marrison took his hat and started out with Mr. McKee for a long walk, being gone more than an hour. After his return until nearly midnight he was constantly receiving callers, and their ladies. Among other callers was a New York gentleman, with an enormous Siberian bloodhound, a dog as large as a calf, whose collar was decorated with a minature United States flag like the badges worn by United States flag like the badges worn by As he lay stretched upon the floor, some As he hay stretched upon the hoor, some one remarked that the animal was a good illustration of the protective policy.

"Yes," replied the president-elect, "he looks very much like an over-fed monopolist."

Mr. Russell Harrison brought down the babies to see the dog, and they were de-lighted with him.

General and Mrs. Harrison will to-morrow.

call at the white house to pay their respects to President and Mrs. Cleveland, according to the usual ceremony, and the call will be returned some time during the same day. It is understood that Mrs. Cleveland will tender some sort of hospitality to Mrs. Harri-son before she leaves the white house, but the Harrison family will not accept any other formal engagements. The general said to-night that he was not talking politics, but he made several appointments of importance for

Mr. Pruden, executive secretary of President Cleveland, called this evening and formally extended the courtesies of the white house. Mrs. Harrison will decide to norrow what day will suit her best to call.

President and Mrs. Cleveland have invited their successors to dine with them on

Priday evening. General Harrison was very much grieved this evening to learn of the adverse com-ment upon his excessively secret entrances into Washington. He authorized the statement that he was very sorry it happened and that it was without his request or authority. He was in the hands of the inaugural comwas taken up and agreed to.

The house amendment to the senate bill granting a pension of \$100 per month to the widow of Major General Kilpatrick was agreed to. The amendment reduces the rate mittee and the committee decided to take him from the train before it arrived at the

railway station. From Pittsburg to Altona the train bearing President-elect Harrison and family proceeded without accident. There was no demonstration of any kind at Pittsburg. At Jeanette no stop could be per-mitted. While at Pittsburg a telegram was received from the committee of the Pennsylvania legislature appointed to ask the president elect to visit the hail of the house of representatives and meet the legislatures while in Harrisburg. Russell Harrison, when he heard of the request of the legislature, said that the schedule of the train would not be request to the legislature. schedule of the train would not permit of any such stop at Harrisburg as the resolution any such stop at Harrisburg as the resolution contemplated. The train ran slowly through the Altoona yards without stopping, leaving here at 6:55 a.m. At Beilwood and various small towns along the route crowds of people had gathered to watch the train as it sped by. General Harrison and family sat down to breakfast at 9 o'clock. The train reached Harrisburg promptly on time, the cars rolling into the depot at 10:30 in the presence of a large assemblage.

There was a great crush at the Pennsylvania depot when the presidential train reached Harrisburg. Among the first persons to board the train were the members of the committee appointed by the legislature to

the committee appointed by the legislature to extend to General Harrison an invitation to visit the general assembly and afford the statesmen an opportunity to pay their re-